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The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

The National Democratic Convention at Chicago, on Tuesday, permanently organized by the selection of Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, as President, who, on taking the chair, made a characteristic speech. The committee on resolutions reported a platform, declaring for a cessation of hostilities, and favoring peace on the "basis of the Federal Union of the States." Mr. LONG desired to amend the resolutions by offering the first resolution of the Convention of 1798, but Mr. Cox called the previous question, and the report of the Committee was adopted, with but four dissenting voices. Nominations of candidates for the Presidency was next in order, when GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mr. POWELL, of Ky., FRANKLIN PIERCE, and THOS. H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, were named. Mr. HARRIS in seconding the nomination of Mr. PIERCE, denounced General MCCLELLAN as a tyrant, for the arrest of the traitorous members of the Maryland Legislature. The Convention adjourned to meet on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

The news from before Petersburg represents everything remarkably quiet in the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. SHERMAN is at his old game of moving by the right bank, and now has command of the Macon railroad. It is believed that Hood will be forced into an engagement very soon.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S advance cavalry have occupied Winchester. In his pursuit of the rebels, he has had severe skirmishing with EARLY'S rear guard, and captured many prisoners.

WHEELER'S rebel cavalry are in force in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro, and there is great excitement in Nashville in consequence. It is believed to be the rebel intention to destroy our line of communication between Nashville and the front. General MILLIGAN, in command at Lebanon, Tenn., together with his force, has been captured by WHEELER, whose force is represented to be from 5,000 to 12,000 strong, more probably the former.

The great naval expedition reported to be fitting out for important service—the closing of the port of Wilmington—it seems is not yet arranged. The crushing of the rebel armies of LEE and HOOD, and the reduction of Mobile, are the objects to be first achieved by our army and navy.

Iowa has less than four thousand troops to furnish under the 500,000 call.

Suit has been instituted in the Supreme Court against the late Surgeon General, Dr. HAMMOND, for the recovery of $450,000, the amount alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from Government.

Gold continues to decline in the New York market, and yesterday went down to 235, but rallied and closed at 237½.

Latest from Sherman's Army.

The encouraging news from SHERMAN'S army in reference to the success of KILPATRICK'S movements and the effect of them, is confirmed by Col. KLINE, of the Third Indiana Cavalry, who had been detached and ordered to cut the railway below Jonesboro, and had returned after destroying a few miles of track and burning a train of cars loaded with supplies. Information has also been received to the effect that the Rebels were greatly alarmed at Atlanta; that they were suffering for the necessaries of life, and that the raiders had spread terror throughout the army. A body of cavalry and infantry had been sent out in pursuit of KILPATRICK. He had not arrived up to the 21st inst., but it was deemed that his delay may have been caused by the long circuit he must make to reach our left without encountering Rebel infantry, and the difficulty of crossing Yellow River. The result of this raid will have a most important bearing upon the movements of the main army in its future operations.

Keep it Before the Public.

That Mr. BENJAMIN, JEFF. DAVIS'S Secretary of State, has issued a circular, in which it is distinctly and officially declared that the South will listen to no terms of peace not predicated on SEPARATION. This has been asserted before, but not officially; but now we have it set forth in a State document, that separation, independence, is the only condition on which DAVIS & Co. will entertain the idea of peace.

Who Is For Separation?

Now that we have it officially promulgated from Richmond that there can be no peace with the consent of the Confederate Government, without separation, we are in the way of finding out who at the North are for separation, and who for the integrity of the Nation. The term peace, as used at Chicago, is but a synonym for separation. From this there can be no escape. It is an easy matter to take sides now.

Where was General Sigel during the Battle of Antietam?

"A Just Union Man" wants to know where General Sigel was during the battle of Antietam. General McClellan, in his report (page 218), intimates that Sigel and his men had been sent to Western Virginia without his knowledge.

Late Military Intelligence.

Dispatches from General Grant indicate that General Lee has ceased to struggle for the recovery of the Weldon Railroad, which is completely in our possession. The Richmond papers admit a loss of five rebel Generals in the Weldon Railroad battles.

General Sheridan is closely pressing the full retreat of General Early and his rebel forces up the Shenandoah valley. Many stragglers are being captured.

An expedition under Colonel Haines started from Magnolia, Fla., to make a raid. The column reached Stark without fighting, and there destroyed a railroad train and captured a large quantity of merchandize and supplies, and then proceeded to Gainesville. While there they were suprised by 600 of Dickenson's rebel force and a fight ensued, resulting in the capture of 100 of our men and a piece of artillery, and the recapture of the property. The command succeeded in fighting its way out, and returned to Magnolia.

Affairs on Morris Island are unchanged. It is expected that additional heavy guns will be ready to operate against Sumter in a few days. Meanwhile the fort was undergoing a severe pounding. Shells are sent into Charleston daily.

The following Pennsylvanians, prisoners at Libby, desire to let their friends know that they are well and in good spirits, considering the circumstances: Col. James Code, 2d Veteran Penna. Reserves; Major Milton Widdler, 2d Veteran Penna. Reserves; Adjt. James Bowman, 2d Veteran Penna. Reserves; Corporal Thos. H. Abbott, 2d Veteran Penna. Reserves; Jacob Shipley, Lieut.-Col. Lerch, 90th Penna. Veteran Volunteers; Major Davis, 90th Penna. Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Miley, 90th Penna. Veteran Volunteers; Captain H. M. Newton, Lieut. A. Storrie, Company A, 2d Regiment Penna. Reserve Veteran Volunteers.

On Wednesday evening, August 24th, 1864, the first through passenger train from New York to St. Louis left Jersey City Station, opposite New York. It was made up of two cars, one of which was the elegant private car of T. W. Kennard, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the Atlantic and Great Western Company.

The State Agents sent South to recruit colored troops were captured by rebel scouts on the 24th, near Lookout Mountain. They were Tuttle, of Illinois; Doolittle, of New York, and Burns, of Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1864. NO. 300.

Terms of Peace Promulgated from Richmond.

Circular from Secretary Benjamin.

The Separation of the States an Accomplished Fact.

This the Only Basis on Which Proposals for Peace Can Be Entertained by Jeff. Davis.

Niagara Falls Conference Repudiated.

The following circular from the Rebel State Department will explain itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }
RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 25, 1864. }

SIR: Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States on the subject of informal overtures for peace between two Federations of States now at war on the continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th of June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. The principles, sentiments, and purposes by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the legislative and executive departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is non-interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let these plain and clear propositions speak for us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we appeal our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by General Lee from Lieutenant-General Grant, in the following words:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., July 8, 1864.—General: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States, near Petersburg, Virginia—General:—I would request that Colonel Jaques, 73d Illinois volunteer infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Colonel Ould, Confederate Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as may be most convenient. The object contemplated is legitimate with the duties of Colonel Ould as Commissioner.

If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, U. S. A."

On the reference of this letter to the President, he authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter; and Colonel Ould after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore had not said anything about it, but that his duties as Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of having the free use of the lines if they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers, sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln, and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of Commissioners. Col. Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which point he had told them they gave in their adhesion, that they were, nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Colonel Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th of July Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to the city in Richmond, where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning I received the following letter:—

"SPOTTSWOOD HOUSE, Richmond, Va., July 17, 1864. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States—Secretary—Dear Sir: The undersigned, James F. Jaques, of Illinois and James R. Gilmore, of Masachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the confidence of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and the South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such official negotiations as would ultimate in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.

They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are

Most truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
"JAMES F. JAQUES,
"JAMES R. GILMORE."

The word "official" is underscored, and the word "peace" doubly underscored, in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Colonel Ould to accompany me to the writer's lodgings; and on their arrival, stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without information of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Gilmore replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge, and at the desire of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals on that to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance to regular negotiations, for if commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, quarrel, and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views, and would state them if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn his in return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln; and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by General Grant in a letter to General Lee, and that General Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Gilmore then showed me a card written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting General Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and his friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy, Colonel Jaques's name having said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that the party would go to the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known, that some of those we had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President were that reunion and emancipation were inflexible; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have any overtures, if they gave them, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you come as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening at 9 P. M.; that, at least, I presumed he would; but if he objected after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould, with the understanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.

This interview connected with the report previously made by Colonel Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be complied by the Confederacy, that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself by putting in the event of a disagreement as to other conditions as he considers to be indispensible. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Col. Ould came a few moments later, with Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard, from me, that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on a basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered, that as these had never been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and throw themselves to be tried by a packed jury for their crimes; that extermination was peferable to dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that he was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy; and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "Rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offense was taken and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose and intimated that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have no doubt seen in the Northern papers, an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying, in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat on the part of the United States on any subject whatever.

We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw it in the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques, that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the "Conclusions" addressed by Mr. Lincoln "to whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private secretary, Mr. Hay, who was thus properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while it was in his power to do anything.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon James M. Mason,
Commissioner of the Continent, &c., Paris.

From Philadelphia.

Instructions Concerning the Draft.

Union Congressional Nominations.

Free Military School Closed.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.)
PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

The following telegram from the Provost Marshal General has been sent to district Provost Marshals:

In closing accounts of the late draft in your State, if there are still any deficiencies let them be set aside on the records with explanatory remarks, but do not embrace them in the quotas as signed under the call of July 18th, 1864. The directions given by this telegram do not interfere with instructions heretofore given to Provost Marshal's with reference to making up final accounts, but communicated to them for the purpose of informing them that it is the intention of the Provost Marshal General not to mix up the two drafts as far as deficiencies under the last draft are concerned.

During the past week there were admitted into the different Government hospitels in this city, 1,559 patients; 179 were returned to duty, 87 deserted, 76 died, and 1,500 are now remaining.

The following are the Congressional nominations of the National Union party: First District, John M. Butler; Second District, Hon. Charles O'Neill; Third District, Hon. Leonard Myers; Fourth District, Hon. W. D. Kelley. With the exception of John M. Butler, all the nominees were members of the last Congress.

The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops have decided to open a colored free school for applicants for command of colored troops. This school was organized by the Union League, and has rendered efficient services to the Government in furnishing officers for command of colored regiments, and also in raising troops. Five hundred and five students have been sent from this school to Washington for examination, of whom four hundred and fifty-six have passed successfully the Military Board, of which General Silas Casey was president.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Demonstration on Gen. Butler's Lines.

Remarkable Quiet at Petersburg.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

Advices from Petersburg are that remarkable quiet has prevailed since the desperate fight of Thursday last at Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad. Richmond and Petersburg papers claim a victor in that action, but admit that it was dearly bought.

The enemy made some demonstrations on Butler's lines on Saturday, but the affair was of but little importance.

Our loss in Thursday's action will foot up about 2,500, though many of the wounded are only slightly hurt that they will be able to return to the field in a short time. We lost nine guns. There was a scare on Sunday which brought two brigades of negro troops on the double quick, but nothing came of it.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Cavalry Advance at Winchester.

Heavy Skirmishing with Early's Forces.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

Our special reports from Sheridan say his cavalry advance reached Winchester to-day. There has been heavy and serious skirmishing with Early's rear guard, and we have captured a considerable number of prisoners. They assert that several brigades of troops have been sent back to Richmond a week ago, and Petersburg letters say reinforcements have reached Lee within a few days.

Steamer Snagged and Sunk.

CAIRO, August 30.

The steamer JNO. SWASSEY, bound to St. Louis, without cargo, struck a snag at Devil's Island, in the Mississippi river, on Sunday night. No lives were lost. The Ohio river has been five feet the past week and is still rising. The receipts of cotton are twelve bales from Columbus. There is nothing from below.

FROM CHICAGO.

National Democratic Convention

Delegates from the South and Territories Rejected.

Gov. Seymour Permanent Chairman.

The Governor's Inaugural Address.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Preliminary Nominations for President.

General McClellan "A Tyrant."

Hisses—Cheers—Great Confusion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

The attendance this morning both inside and outside the wigwam, was greater than yesterday. The Convention was called to order soon after prayer, by the Rev. Bishop Whitehouse.

The Committee on Credent als reported against the admission of delegates from the Territories, Louisiana or the District of Columbia; also to admit both delegations from Kentucky, each delegate to cast half a vote. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cox, Hon. Amos Kendall had leave to present a communication of the proceedings and action of the Conservative Democratic National Convention held in this city on the 27th. When these were received and when the Secretary read the nomination of McClellan, the wildest applause and cheering prevailed.

Mr. Cox moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Muller moved to amend that the communication be made a part of the minutes of the Convention.

The Chairman stated that the communication would be entered on the minutes as a matter of course.

Mr. Olds stated that another body of the Sons of Liberty, now in session at Albany, might have a communication to make to the Convention, and if this is to go on the minutes, theirs ought to also. A debate arising, Mr. Olds said he would not press the motion. The communication was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Organization was read, as follows, and adopted by acclamation:

The committee on the permanent organization and rules for the government of the Democratic National Convention, now in session, respectfully report that they recommend to the Convention for their selection the following officers:—*For President*—His Excellency, H. Seymour. *For Vice Presidents*—Joseph Chase, Me.; J. W. Williams, N. H.; E. D. Beach, Mass.; Jas. Hall, Vt.; Wm. Logee, R. I.; Thos. B. Cozzens, Conn.; Anthony, R. L.; N. J. Tucker, N. Y.; Asa Packer, Pa.; J. E. Robinson, Ky.; S. W. Gibson, Ohio; A. B. Fleming, Va.; Jas. Whitworth, Tenn.; Wm. Phelps, Mo.; John B. Peckham, Minn.; D. W. Mason, Wis.; W. Patterson, Iowa; J. S. Berry, Cal.; H. J. Strickler, Kansas; Wm. M. Miller, Oregon. *Secretaries*—Jas. Fields, Ky.; Jas. Hall, Vt. *Recording Secretaries*—Wm. H. Sampson, Me.; James H. Woodward, N. H.; S. B. Putnam, Mass.; Jas. Hutchinson, Conn.; L. S. Foster, R. I.; Thos. A. Reynolds, N. J.; Jas. S. Thayer, N. Y.; Jas. D. Biddle, N. J.; Edward L. Martin, Del.; F. M. Hutchinson, Pa.; James McClure, Md.; Jas. P. Hambleton, Va.; Jas. Whitworth, Tenn.; A. J. Whittlesay, Md.; W. O'Brien, Ind.; Thos. J. Gannon, Mich.; J. A. Billings, Mo.; John H. McKinney, Minn.; Ohio Orison, Wis.; John Norris, Iowa; Jas. S. Rollins, Mo.; Jas. Van Fleet, Fitzwilliam, Kansas; Wm. Bybee, Oregon.

Reading Secretaries—E. O. Perrin, of New York, Isaac R. Diller, of Illinois, and Moses Armstrong, of Wisconsin.

The Committee further recommend that the rules and regulations adopted by the National Democratic Convention of 1860 be adopted for the guidance of this Convention.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, announced that the Committee had unanimously agreed upon Horatio Seymour for President of the Convention. Prolonged applause followed this announcement, and the report was adopted.

On taking the chair GOV. SEYMOUR spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I cannot forecast the action of this great National Convention, but I can say that every member of it loves the Union, and desires peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom. Upon this the representatives of this Convention are of the utmost importance. There are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and that power is in your hands. The Democratic party will restore the Union, because it longs for restoration; it will bring peace because it loves peace; it will uphold liberty because it is dear; it will put down despotism, because it hates the tyranny which now degrades the American people. Four years ago a convention met in this city, and nominated a man for peaceful, prosperous, and united; its delegates did not intend to destroy our Government, but intended that we should live, to drench our land with blood; but they were animated by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of the Constitution. They were opposed, and they conducted us to—(here the voice would not bend the uttering of our fathers, and th y did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have worked their will, and their rule has been such as compelled to spurn all compromise measure step by step have they marched on to result which they would have shrunk with horror from; and even now, when war has desolated our land, and has laid its heavy burthens upon our labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin stalk through our people are divided they will act. If they wish for Union they will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence that Union, if they wish for peace they will act with those who sought to avert the war, and who now seek to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country. If they are for their rights of persons and sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation and the overthrow of the judiciary. If, upon the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of the Government and condition of affairs, let them act as that organization which made the present condition of our country, and there are many good men who will be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, but our land swarms with placemen who will hold upon power and plunder with deadly grasp. But as for us, we are resolved that the party who have made the history of our country since their advent to power, which seems like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown.

"Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see by our action that it shall die here where it was born. We desire union and peace. The Administration deny us union and peace for they demand conditions and exact a price which they know will prolong the war, and war unduly prolonged becomes disunion. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest. In the political contest in which we are engaged we do not seek partisan advantage. We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations. We mean that their rights of speech shall be unimpaired, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected, although ministers may turn religion into the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciations. We mean that the rights and the sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof trees.

When the Democratic party shall have gained power, we shall not be less but more tenacious on those subjects. We have forborn much because those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs know but little about the principles of our government. We were unwilling to present the appearance of factious opposition, but when we shall have gained power, that official who shall violate one principle of law, one single right of the humblest man in our land, will be punished by the shelling rigors of the law—it matters not if he sits in the Presidential chair or holds an humble office under our government.

We have had upon this floor a touching and significant proof of the folly of this Administration, which has driven from its support those upon whom it chiefly leaned at the outset of the rebellion. Then their hopes, even their personal safety, were upon the noble men in the border States, who, under air unanimous like most trying, severed family relationship and ancient associations to uphold the flag of their country. Many of those men are now members of this convention. Others bear impressed on their countenances and manifest in their presence the high and generous purpose which animates them. And yet it is true—and we know it—that it should be true—they are stung with the sense of injustice and ingratitude of low and unworthy men, who have insulted and ruined them and their families, and trampled on their rights by vindictive legislation, and through the agency of miserable and dishonorable subordinates.

Gentlemen, I do trust that our proceedings here will be greeted by harmony. I deeply believe that we shall be animated by the greatness of the occasion, and all responsibility the future destiny of our country hangs upon our action. Let this consideration inspire us with a spirit of harmony. God of our fathers, bless us now. Lift us up above all personal considerations; fill us with a just idea of the great responsibilities which rest upon us, and guide us to our land its union, its peace and its liberty.

Loud and enthusiastic cheers greeted Gov. Seymour as he concluded his speech.

Mr. Guthrie, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, stated that the several resolutions offered to said committee yesterday had been referred to a sub-committee, and there was reason to believe that they would be ready to report this afternoon, and furthermore that there was a fair prospect of arriving at a harmonious conclusion.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, said that the Chairman of the sub-committee, Governor John R. Weller, would probably be ready to report at four o'clock.

Mr. Vallandigham was of the opinion that they would not be ready at that hour, and that Mr. Guthrie hoped to be ready.

A motion was made to take a recess until four p. m.

Mr. Cox moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Brown, of Del., said there was no difference of opinion among the members of the Committee, nothing but a disposition, perhaps, on the part of a few to procrastinate, and there was no reason why the body should not be ready to report this afternoon.

Mr. McKeon would be in favor of instructing the Committee to report to-day. The country was in need of further delay. The sentiments of the members are alike, and if there is any question of difference at all it was one of phraseology of the resolutions.

Mr. Vallandigham thought it best to give the committee further time, being satisfied that by to-morrow morning they will be able to bring to us resolutions which all democratic conservatives in the country can cordially unite.

Several other members of the convention said that they were of opinion that there might exist as to the phraseology of the resolutions, rather than to the sentiment, and if the convention would immediately take a recess, the committee would be able to report at 4 o'clock P. M. The motion for a recess was put and carried, the convention first refusing to adjourn over the day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Guthrie stated that the Committee on Resolutions had agreed and was now ready to report. The resolutions were then read, and are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future as in the past we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the we fare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and South.

Resolved, That this Convention does expliedly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the constitution, and repudition of such acts in the approaching election at the North will be resisted at the ballot box with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved—That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the Administration's usurpation of extra judicial power, not granted by the Constitution; the arbitrary imprisonment, trial and punishment of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open violation of State rights; and the employment of unconstitutional oaths, and the interferences with and denial of the right of the people to keep and bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of Union, and the perpetuation of the Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved—That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been patiently suffering in Southern dungeon, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That this Convention of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our obtaining power, by us will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Mr. Long, of O., offered as an amendment to come in after the first resolution, the first Kentucky resolution of 1798, drafted by Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Long submitted that now of all other times this resolution affirming State rights ought to be readopted and reaffirmed.

The President—Under the rule the resolution must be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, moved the previous question.

Mr. Long hoped that his colleague would withdraw his motion, as he desired to move an amendment that would place the Convention in a position favoring peace beyond the mistakes of any equivocal language. He could not go for any resolution that may be construed for their way by men of different views in the Convention.

Mr. Cox insisted upon his motion, and the previous question being ordered, the resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

It was then moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President.

Mr. John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, in behalf of the delegation of that State, nominated Geo. B. McClellan. Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in behalf of a portion of the Ohio delegation, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, nominated Gov. Powell, of Kentucky. Mr. Powell returned his thanks to the Convention, and feelingly prayed for a prayer for mercy and for forgiveness for the authors of his sufferings.

"The Administration cannot save this Union. We can. Mr. Lincoln says many things above the Union: we put it first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace; we think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of the President.

There are no hindrances in our pathways to Union and to peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of our Union. We are shackled with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We demand for them what we demand for ourselves, the full recognition of the rights of States. We mean that every star on our nation's banner shall shine with an equal lustre. In the coming election men must decide with which of the two parties into which our people are divided they will act. If they wish for Union they will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence that Union, if they wish for peace they will act with those who sought to avert the war, and who now seek to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country. If they are for their rights of persons and sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation and the overthrow of the judiciary. If, upon the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of the Government and condition of affairs, let them act as that organization which made the present condition of our country, and there are many good men who will be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, but our land swarms with placemen who will hold upon power and plunder with deadly grasp. But as for us, we are resolved that the party who have made the history of our country since their advent to power, which seems like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown.

"Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see by our action that it shall die here where it was born. We desire union and peace. The Administration deny us union and peace for they demand conditions and exact a price which they know will prolong the war, and war unduly prolonged becomes disunion. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest. In the political contest in which we are engaged we do not seek partisan advantage. We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations. We mean that their rights of speech shall be unimpaired, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected, although ministers may turn the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciations. We mean that the rights and the sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof trees.

When the Democratic party shall have gained power, we shall not be less but more tenacious on those subjects. We have forborn much because those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs know but little about the principles of our government. We were unwilling to present the appearance of factious opposition, but when we shall have gained power, that official who shall violate one principle of law, one single right of the humblest man in our land, will be punished by the shelling rigors of the law—it matters not if he sits in the Presidential chair or holds an humble office under our government.

We have had upon this floor a touching and significant proof of the folly of this Administration, which has driven from its support those upon whom it chiefly leaned at the outset of the rebellion. Then their hopes, even their personal safety, were upon the noble men in the border States, who, under air unanimous like most trying, severed family relationship and ancient associations to uphold the flag of their country. Many of those men are now members of this convention. Others bear impressed on their countenances and manifest in their presence, the high and generous purpose which animates them. And yet it is true—and we know it—that it should be true—they are stung with the sense of injustice and ingratitude of low and unworthy men, who have insulted and ruined them and their families, and trampled on their rights by vindictive legislation, and through the agency of miserable and dishonorable subordinates.

Gentlemen, I do trust that our proceedings here will be greeted by harmony. I deeply believe that we shall be animated by the greatness of the occasion, and all responsibility the future destiny of our country hangs upon our action. Let this consideration inspire us with a spirit of harmony. God of our fathers, bless us now. Lift us up above all personal considerations; fill us with a just idea of the great responsibilities which rest upon us, and guide us to our land its union, its peace and its liberty.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial; Wednesday, August 31, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and sky light on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Union and Rebel Prisoners.

We are informed that the rebel prisoners who are encamped at Elmira are so comfortably fed and clothed that they devote all their spare hours to praying, singing, and listening to sermons—in brief, they appear to be holding a perpetual thanksgiving. We are told that they do not pray for JEFF. DAVIS. We are not told that they pray for President LINCOLN. They simply thank God that their lot has been cast among plenty—that at last they have been led into a land where they see more civilization and more bread and butter, especially the bread and butter, than they ever saw down in Dixie. Like the Prodigal Son, they are now in a far country faring sumptuously every day, but unlike that repentant personage they have no desire to arise and return to their father, because they have not yet come to eat the husks which the swine do eat. If they ever should be exchanged, or if the Chicago Convention should bring about peace and its long train of blessings, so that in any way these well-to-do prisoners from the South should be deprived of their fat living, it is very doubtful whether they would not fight to continue prisoners in the hands of the Union Army. We do not object to Rebel prisoners being well treated. On the contrary we think they should be treated just as we are informed they are; but when we read the accounts of how Union prisoners are treated in Southern dungeons, how nearly starved, how ragged, how sick, how comfortless, and how abandoned by the least sign of humanitarian effort, we sometimes wonder whether a little retaliation in this particular would not be a very good investment. Humanity, however, in its moments of calm reflection revolts at such a spirit. The truth is, at least so we are informed,—we are feeding rebel prisoners and otherwise providing for their comfort because in the North we have a higher civilization, a loftier christianity (if christianity can be loftier in one place than in another) and witha we have plenty of food. In the South there is organized barbarism, a false christianity, no exalted sentiment of humanity, and very little to eat. Any people who were not barbaric would not try to keep prisoners when they knew they could not feed them or care for them. But the rebels do keep our Union men till they sicken and die in their hands. They do this to make as good a show of strength as they can, and to obtain as much strength from us as possible; for there are no rebel prisoners exchanged who are not stronger and healthier when they leave us than when their wretched visages first terrified Northern soil. We exchange strong, healthy, well-fed men for poor, emaciated and broken down creatures, whose bodies are almost crucified while in captivity so that they can, in most instances, be cultivated only for the grave. And Copperheads talk to us about Southern chivalry, refinement and bravery. We confess that we have not been able to see anything but indications of barbarism on the part of the South ever since the inauguration of the rebellion. Our vision may probably be defective, but the contrast between the condition of the Union and the Rebel prisoners tells the story. It is gratifying to us to hear the cry of peace set up in the quarter where it is being agitated. Let the friends of the Union cause remember that every movement seeking for peace has been commenced by the Rebels or their friends. The case of GILMORE and JAQUESS is not an exception, for they went to Richmond on a book-making and not on a peace-making speculation. In their weakness the Rebels sue for peace by indirect and dishonest methods.

General Burnside.

Much has been said about the conduct of General BURNSIDE in his last transactions on the field, but through the columns of the Providence *Journal* we get, occasionally, glimpses of the truth of what occurred at the time when the troops were ordered to charge the Rebel works before Petersburg. It appears that the soldiers who made the first charge after the explosion of the mines were white men, and that after faltering, they were replaced by black soldiers, who fought nobly and maintained the high fighting character which they have made for themselves during the war. It is to be presumed that General BURNSIDE, from whom this information is derived, knows more about the circumstances than those who did not see the charge made.

An effort has also been made to create the impression that bad feeling exists between Gen. GRANT and Gen. BURNSIDE, but that is set aside by the latter officer stating his confidence in the Lieutenant-General. He gives the country to understand that if General GRANT does not take Richmond he will do something which will be better. We cannot but admire such signs of unswerving confidence between leading officers in the army. It shows a much better condition of things than the Copperhead press would have the world believe, and we thank General BURNSIDE for the revelations which he is making during his absence from the field.

It is scarcely probable that a single intelligent reader of the dispatches from Chicago has been deceived by the absurd report that Senator SPRAGUE was there, charged with the duty of notifying the Democratic Convention that Mr. LINCOLN would withdraw. Even if such a purpose was contemplated, we conclude that the Chicago Convention would be the last place to make the fact known. The extraordinary interest manifested by the Democrats proves their anxiety to get Mr. LINCOLN out of the campaign. They have chosen the Peace by surrender side, and if they are ready to go to the people on the issue, we do not know who will object. As for Mr. LINCOLN'S withdrawal, we presume only those who nominated him will be consulted, and last of all the Democrats.

Copperheads in Mexico.

A number of peace men in Mexico—men who having sold the peace of the Republic for titles to MAXMILIAN nobility, recently addressed a communication to General URAGA of the Army of Mexico, reminding him of the "awful responsibility" resting upon him of the great flow of blood; and they beseech him to take such steps as will insure peace and prevent the further sacrifice of life. The General very aptly replies to them, informing them that it is of no use, he will never ground his arms until the independence of the Republic shall have been proclaimed. We print the closing portion of his letter in another column, and commend the noble and manly language in which it is couched to the attention of any whose hearts threaten to fail them in this hour of our national trial.

A political traitor had also written to General TRIAS in the Mexican army, urging him to desert the Republican cause and avert the consequences of further shedding of blood. The reply to the politician is soldierly and patriotic, and shows that there is left in the Republic some of the stuff that heroes are made of. We have seldom read a better description of the dirt-eating politician than is to be found in that letter, and rarely have we seen a more fitting rebuke administered to the flexibility of that class of men who pettifog with great interests. The appearance of such manly expressions in Mexico at this time should strengthen our Union officers and soldiers who are being appealed to in the same manner precisely, and by the same class of worthless and treacherous politicians.

The Direct Road to Peace.

The only road to peace, the only direct route, and safe to travel, is that taken by our armies. It will surely lead to peace in the shortest time, and is the only one loyal men can take. We hear men talking of peace, as though it was settled that all Mr. LINCOLN has to do is to stop fighting and go to negotiating, as though the rebels were beseeching to come back and were waiting for an opportunity to do so. So far from this being the case, every declaration from Richmond is to the effect that the South will not consent to an armistice, and does not desire peace without independence. It is folly to talk of peace with the South unless you are prepared to accept her terms by granting her independence.

It is perfectly evident, therefore, that there is but one direct road to peace, which is the one taken by the armies. We mean an honorable peace. It is true that peace can be obtained by surrendering to the rebels, and the first step would be an armistice. All the talk to the contrary is political claptrap in the interest of the rebels.

THE DEMOCRATS having resolved for peace, and JEFF. DAVIS having declared that there can be no peace without Southern independence, the only legitimate presumption is that the Democrats have made up their minds to surrender, and accept DAVIS's terms. This is the only logical inference, and the people have now fairly presented to them the question, whether they will accept peace on these terms, or on the terms which GRANT, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT will dictate. It is not hard to answer, but as the Democrats appear to be anxious for testing the popular choice, we presume they can be accommodated. They are asked only to stand just where they are.

M'Clellan First Proposed Arbitrary Arrests.

The principal thunder which the supporters of MCCLELLAN hurl against the administration is that arbitrary arrests have been made. But worse than the draft even, in the sight of these patriotic "democrats," are these arbitrary arrests that have done so much to weaken the administration. How they have thundered against them night and day as breaches of the constitution, infringements of the sacred liberties of person, and a reckless overthrow of all the safeguards against despotism which our fathers erected as the rights of the States. Nevertheless, the most high-handed, arbitrary and exorbitant of all acts of this kind—the seizure and imprisonment of the entire legislature of a State—of the sovereign State of Maryland, was ordered and to a certain extent executed by General MCCLELLAN. Banks was at that time in command at Baltimore, and as it was suspected that the members of the legislature might take measures to carry the State out of the Union into the Confederacy, McClellan wrote to him in this wise:

[Confidential.]

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, September 12 1861.

"MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.
General: After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a Government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination.

"Some days or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th you will please have everything prepared to secure the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

"It is understood that you arrange with General DIX and Governor Seward the *modus operandi*. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th instant; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter.

"If it is successfully carried out, it will go far toward breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. Be happy to hear from you. Have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

"I leave this exceedingly important affair to your hands, and rely upon—and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success. With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend.

"GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major-Gen. U. S. A."

This was, it must be confessed, a pretty summary and effective way of dealing with State rights, and McClellan went into the work with gusto. It cannot be said that he was merely carrying out the orders of his superiors, for he appears to have suggested the plan himself, merely "consulting" the President about it, and lending it his warm and earnest approval. His anxiety to get it done with complete success and the importance he ascribes to that success, shows that his co-operation was more than willing; it was zealous. He seizes those suspected legislators—those representatives of a free, independent and sovereign State—which was not at war with the nation, with as much avidity as a dog catches at a bone. He jugged them all at a swoop, and there was an end of the matter. Mr. Lincoln's seizure of a poor offending editor here and there or of pedaling contractor now and then, is a pitiful proceeding beside this nabbing of a whole legislative body. Cromwell's dispersion of the Long Parliament has become historical; it has been both painted and sung; but it was a tame affair compared with McClellan's method of getting rid of the Maryland Parliament. His "democratic" admirers, especially those who are champions of state rights, would do well to put the scene upon their transparencies and banners. It would make an extremely picturesque and effective emblem of political consistency.

Internal Tax Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 26, 1864.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 24th instant that receipts for the delivery of *any* property are chargeable with stamp duty of two cents, and this applies to all *drag receipts*, and all receipts issued or received by steamboat, railroad or express companies.

Bills of lading, or receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise to be transported from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any other port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents.

Duplicates or triplicates are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.
To WM. LITTLE, Esq., Collector.

"TRUTHFULLY SAID.—"If the Chicago Convention," says the Evening *Post*, "relies for success upon the mere dissatisfaction of Mr. Lincoln's rule, which is assumed to exist, it will be disappointed. The love of the Union, and the resolve to put down hostility to it by force of arms, is stronger than any dissatisfaction. If it hopes to shift the responsibility of the crisis by equivocal or two-faced phrases, that may have one meaning here and another there, it will be equally and for the same reasons disappointed. Parties not formed or rallied by faltering negations; they require positive doctrines as a nucleus around which to gather; for when the trumpet give an uncertain sound who will prepare himself for the battle?"

During the last week fifty-five car loads of peaches have reached Philadelphia from Delaware every day. This makes about 35,000 baskets per day.

Agreed!

Col. DUNHAM, late a New York Democrat, now a Colonel in the Rebel army under Early on the Potomac, in his letter of the 17th ult., from near Winchester, Va., to his friend Bishop, in Brooklyn, (which letter was among those captured in a rebel mail near Shepherdstown, Va., on the 19th,) after boasting that he is still a Unionist, expecting, with thousands like him in the rebel army, to see this country again united, though not under LINCOLN or any of his sort, thus advises his Democratic brethren who still linger at the North:

"Let me tell you, my dear boy, you may pray for peace until Hell freezes over—that is, peace with the restoration of the Union—and there will be no peace. Mars is relentless, and Comerdis deaf. There can be no peace until Black Republicans and Abolitionists are silenced and reduced to an equality, or, at least, a level with the niggers they elevate. Let your Chicago Convention nominate Mr. Davis for the Presidency—and I know a majority of the delegates would vote for him if they dared—and on his election you can and will have peace. Of course you will not do this. *The next best thing you can do is to nominate and elect McClellan.* The South don't regard him as a military genius, as the Northern press would make the people believe they do, but they believe him to be what was once called a Northern man with Southern principles. His election, my dear boy, would do much to pacify and conciliate the South. We are satisfied that if you elect him the right of secession and independence would be acknowledged, and that terms of reconstruction would be offered which we might with honor accept. I don't say, however, that they would be accepted.

"It is my opinion, as it is the opinion of President Davis and the leading men of the South, that the war must continue until one side or the other is subjugated. The more resistance you Democrats render, indirectly, the sooner we shall be able to vanquish the abolition hordes and restore peace and the Union. It may seem paradoxical, but I assure you, my boy, we are fighting for Union—fighting to place the old United States under one Government; and we shall do it. In such a way that no abolition baboon will ever again get at the head of it.

When men in arms against the Government openly proclaim for MCCLELLAN, it is time for men who make professions of loyalty to draw off. The South have always proceeded on the principle of knowing their man, and in this way have generally succeeded. They know MCCLELLAN, and consequently are satisfied with him. So long as he commanded the Union army, the rebels had things pretty much their own way, although they had less than one-half the numbers we had. It is entirely safe for JEFF. DAVIS to conclude that with MCCLELLAN as President, if he could not have his own way in negotiations, he would find it a comparatively easy matter to beat him in the field, as he ever has done. DAVIS knows the incapacity of MCCLELLAN, and would wish no better prospect for the bogus Confederacy than his election would afford. There are reasons plenty why MCCLELLAN would be a very good candidate and a better President for the South, but quite as many why he would be a very bad President for the North.

McClellan First Proposed the Draft.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was the first man in the country to propose the draft. This he did more than three years ago. In August of 1861—just a month after the battle of Bull Run—when volunteers were pouring into Washington by regiments and brigades, he wrote to the President as follows:

"WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.

"SIR: I have just received the enclosed dispatch in cipher. Colonel Marcy knows what he says, and is of the opinion that the Government that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegram how the enrollment proceeds in New York and everywhere, and direct it to be pushed forward with great rapidity, drafts to be made at once. We must have men without delay.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,
"GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
"Major General U. S. A."

The following is a copy of the urgent note of General Marcy, his father-in-law and chief of staff:

NEW YORK, August 20, 1861.

"I urge upon you to make a *positive and unconditional demand* for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Delay will not only injure our friends, but is the only successful plan. *The people will applaud such a course*, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow.

"R. B. MARCY."

Notwithstanding Gen. MCCLELLAN stands thus committed, his supporters arraign the Administration for enforcing the draft, and would have the country understand that he and they are the opponents of conscription. So long as men can read, this trick will meet with no success.

Desolation of the South.

A lady, who has managed to return from what was once the wealthiest and most prosperous part of Alabama, makes the following statement concerning the condition and spirit of the Southern people:

The desolation of the Southern States beggars description. Destitution and poverty have taken the place of opulence and prosperity.—Men that were worth hundreds of thousands are reduced to penury. The luxuries and necessaries of life, formerly so abundant in the South, there are none. Those formerly the wealthiest have nothing to sustain life but what the country affords, and even that in small quantity. Impressment it is taken away from them for the army.

Their garments, even their shoes, the families have to make themselves; they spin, weave and dye their cotton, and homespun clothes, rich and poor. Tea, coffee and sugar are not to be had in any market or store in the large cities; Indian corn is their principal food. The families are broken up and ruined. You seldom meet with a male inhabitant, and if you do he is either infirm or a cripple. A large portion of the male population are killed in battle, many more crippled for lifetime; many patriotic Italian refugees have been murdered. What remain are either in the army or in the employment of the Government. Nevertheless press-gangs cross the country in all directions in search of those very important beings. All ties of social life are completely dissolved.

No courts of justice or equity are held—justice is meted out by the people. The laws are silent, colleges and schools are all suspended. The country in many places resembles a wilderness. Wherever the armies march, there everything is ruined and destroyed, fences burned, forest trees cut down, domestic animals killed, robbed or taken for the army. But what ever the Southern people may suffer, they bear it with heroism and resignation; they have little hope of success. There are very few, if any, that prefer ignominy to death. Under the impending Congressional and Presidential measures, they deem it impossible to surrender at discretion, and are resigned to utter destruction.

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Personal.

A political Mexican adventurer, named Langberg, wrote to General Angel Trias of the Mexican army, urging him to desert the Republican cause, and the General sent him the following reply, which we publish because it contains some things which may be regarded as useful to persons of the present Chicago persuasion:—"Your public and private antecedents, combined with your foreign origin, should influence me in not being surprised at the contents of your letter dated at the Capital on the 3d ult. In fact, it is not remarkable that a man who has always esteemed politics as a vocation by which to gain his livelihood, and who is destitute of fixed principles, should deem it a matter of small importance, whether he "runs with the hare or with the hounds," provided that his perquisites be not curtailed and his prosperity be undiminished and that he should, like you, sell the sacred cause of national independence and "bend the supple hinges of the knee" before a clown of a monarch, that he may receive the reward of his treason in a handful of gold, or a gracious smile that flatters the vanity and feeds the hope of profit. I am not shocked or astonished at the audacious and assiduous solicitudes and anxiety with which you appear to have embraced the doctrine of the dirty propaganda to which you allude in your letter, and which solicitude there is an object, and a result is sought, even that which truly shocks me, is the stupidity manifested by you in the election of persons among whom you pretend to make proselytes, because the former shows a man destitute of all virtue, and the latter a man destitute of good sense. When you do me the justice to bear in mind me that I have sacrificed my interests and risked my life for my country, when I believed that its nationality was menaced, you ought not to bring to memory these acts of strict duty, to deduce from them the conclusion that I should now become a renegade to my principles, abdicate my dignity, and pollute myself with the most odious of defections; from these promises spring an inclination diametrically opposite to that which you pretend. If I had ever given, in my lifetime, the least proof of weakness in my principles, or lukewarmness in my patriotism, in a certain degree like insufficiency which you have taken with me in directing to me your miserable invitation would be justifiable; but to pretend that I could be a traitor because I have been a patriot, to desire to convert me into a malefactor because I have been an honorable man, and to treat with me to sell my country because I love it, this is an absurdity which could alone fill the head of a fool, or one demented. Not feeling inclined to comment upon your letter in detail, I conclude this reply by adding, that I am the same man of 1846 and 1847, to whom the liberty of his country is dearer than life and fortune."

The *Voz de Mexico* contains a correspondence between certain of the Peace men—the friends of Maximilian, and Gen. Uraga, in which they appeal to him to prevent the further shedding of blood. We like his reply to them very much; the following is his conclusion:

"As to myself, I owe to the confidence of the Government, to the brave companions which share with me the glory of fighting in the most sacred cause, and, above all, to my patriotic conscience, the most solemn and explicit protestations that I will not lay down my arms until the day shall come when the obedience of my country shall be firmly established. To discuss the details of your letter would be to soil my hands in a work of prostitution. I sicken at the thought of such dirty work. More than this: I am gentlemen are the last to believe what you have said. To a soldier of the Republic, initiated in the cause of liberty, bred from infancy in the doctrine of political independence, there can be no other device than this: War to the death, war to the French, war to the death with those who, betraying the sacred cause of their country, recognize or protect the foreign invader or the petty monarch whom he pretends to enthrone on our soil. This device I have adopted, and to this pledge my country and the world shall see me devoted."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing from Edgar county, Ill., thus describes a well-known copperhead in that locality: "Col. D. Latshaw, better known as "Old Lat,"—the old man of the house is a fluffy, corpulent, red faced, silver gray old gentleman, who has been a Democratic editor and politician in Illinois for thirty years or thereabout, and is so saturated with Democracy that it oozes out every pore. Lat. has been accident sub-leader of the party, and terrifies refractory subjects by the sheer force of immense volumes of wind, he reminds one of the little boats which get into the ocean during the summer months, and fill the air with the noise of their grinding, which is never low. After a long career of unprofitable labor, during which he never once faltered or grew lukewarm in his devotion to party, Lat. at last secured a lucrative position as one of the services and is now the County Clerk for Edgar county. Some time since a party of soldiers made strong demonstrations toward playing off a joke upon Lat., by the means of a stout rope and a lovely limb of a locust tree, since which time he has not been quite so noisy.

Gen. Burnside brings very cheering accounts from the Army of the Potomac. He does not see the end of the desertions yet, but they seem to prevail here, and to increase in proportion to the distance from the scene of active operations. General Burnside feels certain that the enemy has been greatly weakened by losses, and is wearing away under the constant pressure of our forces. He feels entire confidence in the patriotism of the rank and file of the Army of the Potomac, provided they are sustained by the loyal people of the North. He has no doubt that he will succeed, unless he himself does something better. Our men stand the heat quite as well as those of the other side. Burnside, although of cheerful temperament, is always a careful man, and uses nothing that could be turned to the use of as much value as any that could well be formed. We regard it, therefore, as good cause of encouragement, and important to be made public.—*Providence Journal.*

Major General McDowell, of the Department of the Pacific, on the 25th of July, issued an order explaining that the arrest of Col. Weller, for inciting citizens to armed resistance to the Government, was not intended to intimidate, or to influence in any way, citizens in their right of voting for whomsoever they please, but directing that the loyal men of that organization would be sufferers in the Department save those sanctioned by competent constituted authority.

The *Miner's Journal* says that a large majority of the 6,987 rebels and Copperheads that went to the polls and voted against allowing the soldiers in the field to exercise the elective franchise, "are lineal descendants of the Tories of the revolutionary war" who were taken prisoners at Trenton, &c., and removed to "Gallows Hill," at Reading, a place yet known as such. Many of them were hanged, and the rest were allowed to live on condition that they would be true to the Crown. Indian corn is their principal food. The families are broken up and ruined. You seldom meet with a male inhabitant, and if you do he is either infirm or a cripple. A large portion of the male population are killed in battle, many more crippled for lifetime; many patriotic Italian refugees have been murdered. What remain are either in the army or in the employment of the Government. Nevertheless press-gangs cross the country in all directions in search of those very important beings. All ties of social life are completely dissolved.

Jackson Haines, the skater, in imitation of Morphy, the chess player, of Heenan, the prize fighter, of Bateman, the actress, and Patti, the prima donna, hopes to win a fortune abroad; and he has started for England, intending to make a professional tower as a skater—certainly a very novel way of making investments. He will travel all over Europe, and will probably find the most enthusiastic patrons in Holland, Russia, Prussia and Austria, where ice and forest trees cut do on, domestic animals killed, robbed or taken for the army. But what ever the Southern people may suffer, they bear it with heroism and resignation; they have little hope of success. There are very few, if any, that prefer ignominy to death. Under the impending Congressional and Presidential measures, they deem it impossible to surrender at discretion, and are resigned to utter destruction.

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Rebel Camp at Elmira, N. Y.

Devotional Services and Preaching.

The Rebel Prisoners do not Pray for Jeff. Davis.

DEMAND FOR RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

About 10,000 of the rebel prisoners are in camp at Elmira, N. Y., and they appear to be much better contented and far less troublesome than those at Camp Morton, Indiana. An Elmira paper says:

The appearance of the rebel camp is interesting. Barracks and other buildings stand in long rows, painted white, and comfortable. In front of the barracks, which are filled with rebels, are several hundred new white tents, which are also filled with rebels.

The tents open towards the observatory; they are pitched closely together, and the rebels, either lounging on the grass, in the tents, or walking about among their habitations, seem almost to cover the ground occupied by their quarters. But prisoners are also to be seen in various parts of the camp; besides their work in building, digging, &c., already described, and for which they are paid, many employments are carried on by them such as drawing water from the wells they have made, cleaning the grounds, airing blankets, and generally doing the necessary work of a camp.

Divine service is held in camp every Sunday This is by request of the prisoners, and they choose the clergymen who are to officiate. Though they must confine their choice to loyal men, they have not indicated their desire to hear any but those of unquestionable patriotism. They have heard Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Congregational and Baptist ministers, besides others, and sometimes two clergymen preach on one Sunday.

The rebels have twice chosen Rev. Thomas Beecher to address them, (the brother of Henry Ward.) Each of the ministers preaching has generally one or two thousand hearers—as many as can conveniently gather around him. The prisoners sing the hymns read by the clergyman during the Sabbath day services.

There are prayer meetings every night and morning; often extra meetings are held in the afternoon. These are usually among the Methodist rebels. They assemble on the green kneeling; and as many attend as can hear the words of those who pray.

They also tell their experience; and sometimes the gatherings partake of the nature of class meetings; but they are usually for prayer upon occasions. The supplications of rebels are never such as officers could object to. They do not pray for Jeff Davis.

The persons attending number generally from one hundred to five hundred or a thousand. The demand for religious and other books is constant. The officers say there are more call for them for books to read, and for the r kinds of reading together. The devotional spirit of the rebels is supposed to be strengthened by their confinement.

What Rebel Prisoners Say.

A letter to the Baltimore *American*, dated at Port Lookout, says that the rebel prisoners recently captured by Grant, and sent there, admit the fight of last week to have been the most desperate battle of the war. They say that they made three most desperate charges against our forces, and each time were repulsed with great slaughter. They say that the position now held by Grant is the most important one, and that great efforts will be made to dislodge him. These men do not look so healthy and hardy as those that came in from the north side of James river last week. They look as if they had seen hard times and had little sleep. They say that during the past month their rations have been reduced, and that they now receive coffee, sugar, or molasses, their rations consisting of fresh beef or bacon, and this in very small proportions. Up to a month ago they received full rations of coffee, sugar and coffee in the grain. Great disaffection, they say, exists among the soldiers at Petersburg, in consequence of their being so hard pressed by the officers, being compelled to work night and day in the trenches, and then marching back and forward from point to point. The men, in consequence, are represented as most fearful—principally from fatigue and exposure, which has greatly reduced their ranks, and say if Grant continues his active movements, he will have a fight, they will soon be unfit for service.

Rebel Notions of a Fine Moral Effect.

The Rebels seem perfectly well to comprehend the objects of the opposition, and to understand the way in which they are to help it at the Chicago Convention. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 23d instant says it can think of nothing which "would produce so fine a moral effect in the North as another advance of Early into Pennsylvania, and the burning of York, Lancaster, and Harrisburg. Such a movement would act as a sedative on their war spirit and would make sure of the adoption of a noble peace platform by the Chicago Convention and the election of a peace President. There is no other conceivable course which we can adopt on the military cause of peace. Nothing which would produce so fine a moral effect in the North as the burning of three of its cities! Burn three cities, and you will see a different comfort in the Democratic party. The latter, it seems, before it can transfer the government into the hands of the enemies of everything for which we have fought for during the past three years, must have a great bonfire of York, Lancaster and Harrisburg to light the way to national disgrace and dishonor! Truly we are astonished that the Richmond journal just stopped where he did. The "moral effect" would doubtless be increased if Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York were substituted for York, Lancaster and Harrisburg, and "the blessed cause of peace" aided by the private incendiaries who have the bidding of the Confederates in those great cities.

General Intelligence.

Dion Bourcicault has been writing another "new" play. It is thus described: The new play of Bourcicault's, just produced at the Princess's Theatre, London, is under the title, "The Poor of London," has been played in Gotham under the title "The Poor of New York." It was originally a seven-act French drama called "Les Pauvres de Paris." Among the new scenes is a representation of the Derby day in Charing Cross on a winter's night, including Trafalgar Square, Nelson's column, the church, the police, the fog effects, the lamps, the crowds and carriages, and a thousand minute particulars, with the gaslight in the houses and the streets.

The trade over the Panama Railroad is rapidly increasing. The employes have but little rest day or night, and Sundays do not often form any exception to that rule. The first six months of 1863 the number of passengers transported over the road was short of 17,000. During the corresponding six months of this year nearly 25,000 were transported. There is a corresponding increase, also, in the freight.

The Panama Railroad Company's beautiful stone church was dedicated, and formally opened for worship. The service was performed in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Sail, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was sent out to Panama by a British Missionary Society, expressly to officiate at the opening of the edifice, and was built at a cost of $65,000. The company will soon employ a pastor for it. The churches are now all open again in Panama, the priests having returned, and the re-installation of the stringent laws and decrees of the administration of Gen. Mosquera.

The Washington *Chronicle* announces that the finishing touches to the exterior of the magnificent dome of our Capitol, at that city, were given on Friday. It is now completed, and stands a proud monument to American skill and mechanism. The height of the dome from the ground, on the east front, is 287 feet, and about 370 feet from Pennsylvania Avenue.

The new Ironsides at Philadelphia had steam up on Sunday. She has all her stores and men on board, and it is supposed she would sail immediately.

A paper substance to be used for bookbinding has just been invented in England. It appears to receive gilt impressions with the distinctness of morocco, and, as it can be washed with soap and water, it may be surmised that hereafter the phrase "musty literature" will fall into disuse. It is said that its cost will be something like one-half of the present price of embossed cloth.

Toledo, Ohio, is beginning to assume its place as a city "of the first class." The *Blade* says: "If the rapid increase of crime in a city is any evidence of permanent growth, Toledo will soon be prepared to take her place in the list of cities of the first class. This is bad logic, and only proves that the head of the house, like the article, is a head, is away from home, or if at home is very careless.

According to the report of Fire-Marshal Baker, just presented to the Common Council, the number of fires which have occurred in this city during the half year ending the 31st of May, has been one hundred and ninety-five, over one-third of which had their origin in stoves and out-buildings. The alleged losses have been $2,512,696; insurance thereon, $5,208,200. Paid by Insurance Companies, $1,888,982. Sixty-two persons lost their lives, viz: 4 men, 23 women, 12 boys and 22 girls.

The Richmond *Examiner* charges our soldiers with a reluctance to fight, because they believe they will soon have peace. It says: "Peace is in the air; they smell it." To the Northern observer it does not appear that the olfactory organs of our troops are tickled by any such odor. In fact, we believe that they like the prevailing smell of gunpowder a great deal better.

The Richmond *Dispatch* takes it in high dudgeon that Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon call this war "a civil war." That implies that the Southerners are rebels, so the two sovereigns taken sides with Lincoln, growls the *Dispatch*. It thinks that Great Britain insults them, because it can do so with safety. We rather inclined to think it can.

The Postoffice Department hope to have the money order system go into operation by the 1st of October. The labor of preparing for it has been very great. The wants of a Central Metropolitan Bank with local branches, to facilitate the return of funds, is said to be one of the chief embarrassments. Nothing but such a bank is necessary. A department in the Postoffice is all that is necessary.

In England no less than about 270 acres of its precious land are devoted to lavender growing. Each acre yields 6,200 pounds, 100 of which give up by distillation about one pound of the ottar annually. It requires six ounces of this to make one gallon of lavender water; so that Britannia and her children—you know their names, Jamaica, Canada, Australia—together with a few visitors—America, Germany and Russia—use and take home with them the enormous quantity of 17,000 gallons of the favorite scent. The lavender gardens of England are situated at Mitcham, in Surry, and at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire.

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A Strange Scene at Glasgow.

CURIOUS CASE OF HALLUCINATION—SHOCKING CONDITION OF TWO WOMEN.

The Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald* tells a sad story. Some few years ago a master mariner named Stewart came to live in Glasgow, accompanied by two sisters, about forty-four and thirty-eight years respectively. Four years ago Captain Stewart died in Africa, and the two sisters shut themselves up in their house, refusing to hold any intercourse with the outer world. On the 10th a warrant to search the house was obtained, and the place was entered by the police, accompanied by two medical men. "On the right of the lobby were seen a dining room, parlor and bedroom, filled with excellent furniture, but overlaid with a thick coating of dust, which evidently had never been disturbed for years." On the left was a room from which all furniture had been removed, and the floor of which was covered with a horrid accumulation of refuse and filth of every description. In the kitchen there were two or three scattered books lying on the dresser. In the fire place were some ashes, but no appearance there had been no fire in the grate for a lengthened period, and the closest scrutiny of the apartment failed to discover anything in the way of food.

"The whole of the open rooms having been examined, the visitors next addressed themselves to the close door of a chamber lying between the kitchen and the apartment that had been used as an ashpit. When they tried to open this door a loud scream issued from within, and a strange shrill voice said that it was there. Answer was made to the effect that it was the police, and a request made that the door should be opened. The voices responded that the place was the house of God; that the seal of the Apostle Peter was on the lock, and that the visitors were not the police, but belonged to the Free Church, and were sent by the Free Church Presbytery. It was in vain that the party repeated that they were the police, and had nothing to do with the Free Church; they found the inmates of the chamber inexorable, and were at last obliged to force open the door. They found a darkened apartment, and near the door could be observed a haggard-looking female, who made a great outcry about the intrusion. The other inmate could not at this time be seen, but her voice chimed in with that of her companion, and she was speedily discovered huddled up in a remote corner.

"With a good deal of trouble the two wretched creatures were got out into the lobby, and then into the dusty dining room. They resisted with what little strength they had, and earnestly begged that they should not be taken out, that they should be let back again to the house of God. When got out into the light again the appearance they presented was shocking in the extreme. They seemed to be emaciated as if from semi-starvation. Their apparel consisted of some scanty underclothing in a sadly filthy condition, and old black merino wrappers, and they wore neither shoes nor stockings. Their hands and faces looked as if they had not been washed for years, and their hair hung about their faces and over their shoulders in matted and dishevelled masses. When taken into the dining-room the unhappy creatures became perfectly wild with excitement. They seemed persuaded that their visitors were spirits, and flung themselves about with the utmost violence in order to escape from their custody; and it was only when Dr. Liddle threatened to pour some water over their heads that they became comparatively calm. They still, however, clung tenaciously to the notion that the party before them consisted of spirits from the other world, and prayed earnestly to God to protect them from the spirits that had come to injure them.

"In all their words and gestures it was observed that the younger of the two took the lead, and the other repeated with parrot-like imitation whatever her sister said or did. The younger woman, indeed, seemed to have established a sort of ascendancy over the elder, and when the latter attempted to put her out in, as if on her own footing, her sister would turn sharply about and tell her to hold her tongue and sit down, as she had lost her mind —a rebuke which seemed always to be taken with meek acquiescence.

"While this strange scene was going forward in the dining-room the apartment from which the two women had been removed was subjected to search. In order to admit the light of day, it was necessary to remove three black shawls which had been nailed one over the other across the window. When these had been taken down, and the dust-covered blind drawn up a miserable spectacle presented itself. The floor was covered, in most parts to the thickness of about a foot, with ashes and rubbish. In the fireplace was a heap of ashes, with a small fire smouldering on the top, the fire standing out from the chimney altogether and sending its smoke up a gap in the wall of the room, which was thickly coated with soot. The only furniture in the room consisted of a low bedstead covered with some filthy bedding, a chest of drawers, a stool, and a broken chair. The wretched condition of the women cannot have arisen from poverty, as there was discovered on the person of one of them the sum of £4 in bank notes, together with a check on the Bank of Scotland for £38. It is stated, moreover, that they were in receipt of some small annuity, settled on them by their deceased brother. Some difficulty was experienced in removing them from the house, but at last they were got into a cab and conveyed to the asylum."

The London Times on the Income Tax.

When Dante entered the first circles of the nether world and saw the trive of wretches "hateful alike to gods and men," he recognized in them creatures who could never die. The truth thus broached by the great Italian is as applicable to things as to men. The man who proved himself most worthy of hatred seems to receive the gift of immortality. There is no receipt for preserving life like a good seasoning of disgust. When the gods love the young; friends are taken from us, but our enemies remain; the mean and despicable beings who do not deserve the name of enemy survive to cross our path; and it is so with things. Every woman knows that the dress she abominates will not wear out. Every man knows that the particular bin of wine which promised so well, and has turned out so badly, is never drunk. You keep it through some foolish feeling of economy, thinking that soon it must be all consumed; but it remains a source of weariness and annoyance. Once hate a thing, and you are cursed with it for life. It may be in its nature most fragile, but it becomes indestructible; the creature of a day, and it survives for eternity. Who has not bought what seemed a good umbrella, and discovered afterwards that its handle was shapeless, its stick crooked, its frame heavy? That is the umbrella which lasts for ever. It is no use to go out of a friend's house and leave it by accident in the hall; a servants comes running after you to restore it; and you smile a thanks, having war in your heart. It is of no use to lend it to the most immoral of your acquaintances, a man notorious for his museum of borrowed umbrellas, he sends it back next day carefully swathed in a new covering. The result is always and everywhere the same. The man, the thing, the institution that you hate will never die. Never was an apter illustration of the great moral truth we have touched upon than that furnished by the Income Tax. Its vitality is as great as its powers of annoyance. Taxes are all hateful, but this is with reason the most hateful of all. No one can avoid it, and no one can be unconscious of its pressure. The man who pays Assessed Taxes looks upon them as part of the expense of the luxury upon which they are imposed; the taxes upon men-servants and upon carriages are items in the keep of the one and the other, and if the tax-payer chooses to forego them he saves the taxes at the same time. As for indirect taxes, very few men realize at any time, and no man realizes habitually, the fact that he is subject to such imposts. But no one can forget the Income Tax.

My life is a frail life; a corruptible life; a life which the more it increaseth, the more it decreaseth; the farther it goeth, the nearer it cometh to death; a deceitful life, and like a shadow, full of snares of death. Now I rejoice, now I languish, now I flourish. Now I have, and straight I die; now I seem happy, now miserable; now I laugh, now I weep, thus all things are subject to mutability, that nothing continueth an hour in one estate. O my joy, joy, exceeding all joy, without which there is no joy, when shall I enter into thee, that I may see my God that dwelleth in thee?

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., August 26th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this Office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 1864 for furnishing the United States for service Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, de livered at the State Cattle Yards at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,200) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all failing short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight. Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each S eer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand for over two and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

au29-6t

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS.

Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by

PENNOCK, BALL & CO., au31-1m No. 21 Market st., cor. Second.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $8 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the pa ate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. Sets complete and durable. Guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHEELOCK, DUFF & CO.,

(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jun1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD, fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET, ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET, se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK,

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Augle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. se23

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. jy6:1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Flle, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Pressed Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.

A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

No. 53 Fifth street, jy18 Kleber & Bros old stand.

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done in the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS, sep7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style, and the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul6-1y

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. se13:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street, oct28:1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward, jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 31 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh. au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

TIERNAN AND GETTY'S

No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BAILSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

au4

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street,

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Ha s;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour. my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield jal2

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. E. JONES.....C. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIBL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SEIFERTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, jn1 Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 *WOOD STREET,*

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock

UNDERCLOTHING.

Constantly receiving the latest novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods, which has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor, my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh. my18

ATTORNEYS

E. S. MORROW, ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER No. 114 Fifth street

JNO. R. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 98 DIAMOND STREET,

my26 PITTSBURGH PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

my18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH PA.

Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

M'MASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je4-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED to

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

je26-tf PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—

The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, indispensable. je14-1y

A. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

THE MEDICAL BOARD OF PENNSYLVAIA,

will meet at ten o'clock this morning, (Monday) Aug. 29th) to examine candidates for the post of medical officers in Pennsylvania regiments. The Board will be in session every day this week, at Lafayette Hall, Woodstreet. JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS, au29-6t Surgeon General Pennsylvania.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No 234 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 234 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

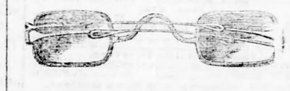
for

GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of

SLATER & SOUTH, au3 No. 54 Market street.

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

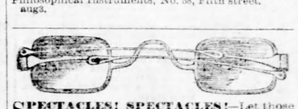
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street. aug3.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be only had at my office, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Spy Glasses, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT G. IOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry

Manufacturers of Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally: Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Gearing, Screws, Fronts and Wrought Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and Silver and Stationary Engine Builders.

feo1y

UTILITY WORKS.

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Wrought Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadsicad Fastenings, Window Sash Fastenings, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally. feo1y

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap5

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets. Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased of the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864. au4-2m-si-s-w

KNITTING MACHINES,

FOR FACTORIES AND FAMILY USE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.,

Office: 537 Broadway, New York.

These Machines are unequalled for SIMPLICITY of construction—RAPIDITY and VARIETY of work, and ECONOMY of labor and material au3:18t

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

store and for sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO. jn Nos. 130 and 132 Second street

FEATHERS.—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

R. H. KING, jy28 c. 211 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,

VULCAN WORKS,

Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to dubbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,

Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Cascasteners.

Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. je11

HENRY DÆWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANG.

DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,

No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES BOWN,

SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,

Manufacturer and Importer of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,

GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.

No. 156 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

CADMAN.....T. B. CRAWFORD.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and Cliff streets. au9-1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.

MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.

Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.

No. 13 Second near Short street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.

Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. jy2-1y

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. jan1

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

Office and Warehouse corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn6-1y

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se23:1y

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Railroad Nail Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Planishers and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets Pittsburgh, Pa. oct7-1f

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.

W. P. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.

TEMPERANCEVILLE,

my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

DARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFING and JOB WORK. Have received a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Spittoons, Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Scoops, Pails, Bush Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Silver and three letters, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware.

No. 2 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Navy Pensions.
All other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				May 5
50 Exchange	—	73¼	73¼	" 4
50 Citizens	—	69	69¼	" 4
50 Pittsburgh	—	69	69¼	" 5
50 Allegheny	—	69	69¼	" 5
50 Mechanics	—	64½	64½	" 5
50 Iron City	—	60	60	" 5
50 M & M	—	—	—	$3.75
50 First National	110	—	—	
100 Second National	110	—	—	
100 Third National	—	108	—	
100 Fourth National	110	—	—	
100 First National, Ally	—	110	—	$3.00
50 Manchester Saving	—	40½	40½	" 4 pct.
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
50 Western	—	83½	May	$2.50
50 Monongahela	—	34	—	$3.00
50 Eureka	50	50½	"	$4.00
50 Pittsburgh	50	54½		$4.00
25 Allegheny	—	27		$3 00
25 People's	28	28¾		$4 00
50 Penn's	25½	—		
	BRIDGES.			
25 Monongahela	—	28¾	4	pct.
25 St. Clair Street	40	—	5	pct.
50 Hand Street	—	80	8	pct.
50 Mechanics' Street	—	—	—	
25 Birmingham	—	34½		$1 50
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	
50 Penna. Central	—	74½	—	
100 Fort Wayne	—	111	—	
100 Cleveland	—	116	—	
50 Connellsville	—	123½	—	
50 " do (interest)	113½	17	—	
50 Steubenville	—	12½	—	
50 Chartiers	—	5	—	
50 Hempfield	—	—	—	
50 Allegh'y & Manchster	65	70	65	
24 Birmingham	—	—	41½	
50 Citizens	—	—	98	
	GAS.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	88½		$2 50
25 Allegheny	84½	—		$2 50
25 Birmingham	—	81½		5 pct.
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lucesco	—	27	—	
10 North American	—	8	7¾	
10 Dalzell	—	12¾	13	1 50 cts.
10 Allegheny and Pitts	—	6	6	2 50 cts.
50 Columbia	—	—	100	4 pct.
5 Iron City	—	5¼	4	
2 Horse Neck	—	3½	3	
5 Stella	—	2½	2½	
5 Federal	—	3	—	
20 Acme	—	15	—	
5 Whitely Creek	—	—	3	
5 Farrel	—	2½	—	
5 Story	—	2½	—	
4 Fleming & Blood farm	—	5½	—	
10 Olmsted	—	4	—	
10 Rynd farm	—	10	—	
10 Phenix	—	—	3	
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
60 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	11½	—	
50 Monga'hela Navigat'n	—	45	—	$2 50
	BONDS.			
$Allegheny County's	—	81	—	
do Scrip	—	80	—	
Pittsburgh	—	79	—	
do	—	97	—	
Allegheny City	—	103	—	
do	—	70	—	
Alleg'y V. R. 6's	—	105	—	
do 2d mortg's	—	100	—	
Connellsville's	—	83½	—	
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	
Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	96¼	—	

TUESDAY, August 30, P. M.

—Dalzell was offered to-day, we are informed, at 13¼—thus coming down to about Philadelphia quotations, which have been for the past few days 12 or 12½ below prices here. There is no real depression to any extent in the price of this stock. It is only finding its level as stocks, as water always will.

The quotations in Philadelphia for this stock since July 1st show a steady appreciation in value, thus: July 1, 85; 6th, 85; 7th, 86; 13th, 85½; 16th, 86; 25th, 86¾; 27th, 87¾; 29th, $73¾; Aug. 11th, 87½; 12th, 88; 16th, 89½; 17th, 89¾; 18th, 88½; 20th, 89¾; 22d, 89¼; 24th, 810%; 25th, $113¾; 27th, $123½; 29th, $124; and to-day it is reported as fluctuating between 11 and 12½—influenced, probably in common with other stocks by the heavy fall in Gold and the unsettled condition of the money market.

—The sale of Stocks at McElwaine's auction rooms last evening was the largest we have ever seen at that place. The bidding was spirited and most of the shares offered went off at good prices. The following list contains the number of shares sold of each stock named:

50 shares Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company
10 Shares Allegheny Bank
6 " Monongahela Navigation Company
15 Shares Pittsburgh Insurance company
20 " Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company
2 Shares Dalzell Oil Company
100 " " " "
150 " " " "
50 " " " "
100 " Phillips Oil Company
25 " Fleming & Blood Oil Company
100 " Stella
100 " Florence
125 " Linden Lead Mining Company

45
30¼
$3.00
$4 00
14
13½
13¾
6
6
14
6
13½
14

At Philadelphia, on Monday, the speculative mania in Oil Shares had materially abated. The anxiety of some parties to put out their shares has excited suspicion as to their stability, and there was more anxiety on the part of outsiders to realize. Maple Shades declined ½; Noble and Delamater, ¾; Hibbard, ½; McClintock, ½; Dalzell, ¼; Mechanicsburg, ¾; Curtin, ½; Densmore, ½; Excelsior, ½; Eggert, ½; Mineral, ½ Perry advanced ½; Big Tank, ¼; Bull Creek, ¼; and Brumer, ¼.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The stock market opened on Saturday with a tendency for a lower range of prices, especially for oil stocks, and it was thought during the morning that another panic was approaching in that description of investment. Events, however, took another turn soon after noon, and holders showed more disposition to sell. A break in the market now would be ruinous to a class of operators who have so successfully wrought up the present oil excitement, and they are fully determined, if possible, to postpone the reaction which seems inevitable. Many of the stocks which declined in the early part of the day fully recovered, and the sales were very large.

And the *Ledger* speaking of last Saturday's operations says:—The attention of operators was all attracted principally to oil company shares, of which the sales were again very large. Some 40,000 sold, the prices in some instances reacting a little on the general rise of the two or three previous days. The shares of the dividend-paying companies were generally stronger held. The Noble and Delamater, the Maple Shade, the Densmore, the Dalzell, the Hibbard, the McClintock, the Briggs, the Perry, the Eckert and the Petroleum are all profit-producing and dividend paying companies. There is no denying the good qualities of the list, and when thoroughly tested may prove as valuable as the best now developed and dividend-paying. But it is quite certain there are many wild speculations on the market, under the title of oil companies, which, to distinguish and avoid, requires the closest scrutiny and care.

—There was a fair business throughout the past week, according to the New York *Times*, in both Foreign and Domestic Goods. The custom duties in Gold, which indicate the movement of Foreign Merchandise taken for consumption, were quite heavy, as in the previous week. They amount to over a million and three-quarters of dollars in gold, making for the fortnight $3,561,000. Notwithstanding this demand for gold, there was a decline in price during the last week (the largest fall being on Saturday last of 2½ per cent. For some days past the payments of Gold Interest on the Public Debt from the Treasury Office have been quite active, and as the disposition of most of the Bond holders is to realize the premium on their coupons at once, this operation has helped the supply of Gold on the market.

—The export movement of Domestic Produce continues active, though the supplies of Grain through the canal are said will probably continue to be for a week or two—moderate. The new crop of Wheat from the West, however, will soon be coming to market, and the export demand for Gold and Silver is very small, confined to a few parcels of Foreign Coin and California Bars.

—The New York *Post*, of Monday afternoon, says: "The glorious news from Mobile this morning, and the evident decadence of the rebel cause, have produced a decided sudden fall in gold and in agricultural produce. Flour is down 50 cents, and pork 50 cents per barrel. Gold opened at 245 and after selling down to 242½, recovered to 244, and on the confirmation of the news of the capture of Fort Morgan it went down to 239. The business has been very heavy. It is reported that the sales of gold amounted to five millions this morning, and those on Saturday to seven millions.

The loan market is easy and the bank statement reflects its condition, the deposits having declined half a million, while the loans have increased two and a half million. The specie has declined $811,830.

The stock market was more dull, but there is little disposition to press stocks for sale, and the tone at the close was better.

—Of the recent demand for government securities the London *Times*, of August 16, says: "The accounts from Germany show that the demand for United States bonds has not experienced the slightest diminution. The parcels brought to London by the weekly steamers and transmitted to Frankfort are absorbed as fast as they arrive at prices which yield a good profit to the importers. Each succeeding week seems to be regarded by the existing holders almost with gratification instead of dismay, since they apparently entertain no doubt of ultimate payment in full, and consequently consider that each decline simply enables them to increase their acquisition of securities forced off by the Americans at a ruinous sacrifice from the monetary pressure of circumstances."

Louisville Tobacco Market.

August 27, 1864.

TOBACCO—The sales at the warehouses to-day amounted to 251 hhds, at the following prices: At the Prickett warehouse 2 hhds trash sold at $8 to $9 9; 26 hhds, low grade at $11 to $18; light lugs to lair leaf ranged from $18 50 to $30 75, and 5 hhds, choice at $40 50, $41 25 and $41 75. At the Smith street warehouse 9 hhds, sold at $10 to $13, the bulk at $14 75 to $20 50, and 1 at $30 50. At the Boone warehouse 1 hhd, of steams sold at $4 50, 18 hhds, low grade at $10 25 to $13, and the bulk of the break at $14 50 to $22 50. At the Louisville warehouse 1 hhd, sold at $9, 13 hhds, at $10 to $13, the bulk at $13 25 to $20, 1 hhd. at $40, and 1 at $40 50.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, August 31, 1864.

Business continues unsettled and is likely to continue so for some days to come. The principle topic at present is how to avoid the draft and as the only certain way is to procure the men, all hands have turned in and we are going to furnish our quota and have nothing to do with the draft—afterwards we will turn our attention at business. The Gold market in New York took another tumble, and somebody will get hurt before the end of the week. As a general thing business was dull and dealers were not disposed to operate to any extent, the demand for most articles being local. On the wharf we noticed a moderate amount of activity. The Marmora arrived with a good trip. The principle portion was consigned to the railroad. The "Argos" came in from "Bull Creek" with a load of Oil. The "Emma Graham" left for Zanesville with a fair trip of freight and a good many passengers. The Wananita left for St. Louis with a moderate trip of freight and a good many passengers. Freights are not plenty. Among the sales were the following:

GROCERIES—The market remains firm with a fair local demand. The present high prices prevent large operations. Sugars are firm with a steady demand. Sales 7 hhds choice Orleans at 28½@29c, and 6 hhds Cuba at 24@24½c. "A" Coffee—Sales 12 bbls at 37½c, and 10 bbls "Rio" at 36c. Crushed—Sales 15 bbls at 32c. Molasses—Holders were firm. Sales 60 bbls Orleans at $1 2c@1 25 ₩ gallon. Coffee was unchanged. Sales 40 bags Rio at 52@53c.

GRAIN—We have nothing particular to note in regard to this article. The receipts were not large, whilst the sales were moderate. Wheat—A single lot found purchasers with not much trouble. Sales 600 bu red at $2; white, $2 10. Corn was steady. Sales 500 bu shelled at $1 66; 200 do from store at $1 68. Oats—Sales 400 bu at 91@98c. Sales of old were made from store at $1. There was nothing done in other descriptions.

HAY was steady. Sales 24 loads, at scales, at $35@38—a decline.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was not active. The decline in the east caused buyers to hold off. Holders are not disposed to give way; they order waiting and taking the chances. One thing in their favor is the stock on hand being very limited, whilst the receipts about keep even with the local demand. The only operations reported were: Extra—Sales of 75 barrels at $10 25, 50 do at same price. Extra Family—Sales of 130 barrels at $10 87½@11 00; $11 25 do; very choice, $11 25. Sales of country flour were made at a variety of prices, according to quality. The receipts by wagon for some time past have been limited.

FEED—Was firm, with sales of ten tons mill-dlings at $2 85 ₩ cwt. Other descriptions were unchanged.

PEACHES—The receipts were not so large; sales of 100 boxes at $3,00@3,50 ₩ box.

WHISKY—The market was about as unsettled as usual. We note sales of City Rectified at $1,90@1,95 ₩ gallon.

LARD—Was firm, and holders were asking ½c advance.

BACON—The market was firm, with a good local demand, and as prices are unchanged we omit them.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand, with regular sales at 21@22c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, August 31, 1864.

Business was dull; in fact, the sales were barely worth recording, the market at this time being in a very unsettled state. The heavy decline in gold in New York has upset things generally, operators being undecided what course to pursue. The stock of oil on hand is not large, while the receipts by the Allegheny River have been limited, amounting to 680 barrels, most of which was disposed of. The market seemed weak. Sellers were more disposed to operate than buyers. The new oil wells of Bull Creek are beginning to send in their products. The steamer Argos arrived on Tuesday with 407 barrels. This is about the first arrival from this region. The Argos will probably run regularly between this port and the oil wells. The market at this time is very difficult to quote, prices being so unsettled. In regard to crude, 37c, was the outside price, and it is doubtful if a large lot could be sold at that figure.

CRUDE OIL—The market was dull. The only sales reported were as follows:—242 bbls 37c, packages to be returned; 100 do 37c, and 200 bbls do—last figures. This would be equal to 42c, packages not included.

TAR—The market continues firm. The sales made, however, were limited, viz., 50 bbls at $3 50. Naptha was inactive. There are few sales being made; 150 bbls deodorized sold at 85c. Refined Oil—The market was dull; the bottom seems to have dropped out. We did not learn of a single transaction, and with no sales prices are not very valuable, especially in oil.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Pennock, Ball & Co	180	J. T. Stockdale	200
D. Bushnelle	500		
		Total	680

Oil Receipt per Ohio River

Per Argos, from Bull Creek..... 409 bbls.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

J. Reed, Jr. & Co., 33 barrels engine oil for Altoona; Standard Company, 433 barrels refined oil for New York.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

August 20.

Buyers came forward with still more spirit to-day, and although met by higher prices on the part of holders, yet the sales summed up nearly 500 bales, including 42 bales barely good ordinary at $1 56; 30, 51 and 60 bales, middling and prices last reported; and also another lot of which we did not get the particulars; also a few bales at auction. Yesterday's business comprised 300 bales, including about two or three lots not reported until to-day. We now quote ordinary at $1 45@1 50, good ordinary at $1 60@1 56, low middling at $1 58@1 60, middling at $1 66@1 70, and good middling at $1 66@1 70. The market has nearly recovered the decline caused by the news from Mobile Bay on Saturday week. The week's sales sum up 1,400 bales.

STATEMENT FOR COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1863—bales	1,661	
Received this week	1,402	
Received previously	125,676	
Government cotton never reported, and bales made from waste and damaged cotton, pickings, samples, etc	2,181	
		130,319
Exported past week	1,231	
Exported previously	174,214	
		175,445
Stock on hand not cleared		6,537

Chicago Hay Market.

August 29.

Timothy hay in small and inadequate supply. Market firm and unchanged. Prairie no central and easy at present quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, best pressed	$22@23
Timothy, loose pressed	18@20
Timothy, loose	18@20
Prairie, loose pressed	15@16
Prairie, loose	14@15

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, best pressed	$26@28
Timothy, loose pressed	24@26
Timothy, loose	22@24
Prairie, loose pressed	18@19
Prairie, loose	17@18

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives the following statement of the exports of boots and shoes for the week ending Wednesday:

	Cases.
Total by sea for the week	1,088
" corresponding week last year	456
" since 1st Jan	62,742
" same time last	37,885
Total by rail for the week	8,131
" corresponding week last year	12,495
" since 1st Jan	267,666
" same time last year	329,525

—*Boston Advertiser.*]

Standards of Flour and Wheat in Detroit.

The Detroit Board of Trade revised the standards of flour and wheat on Tuesday. For No. 1 white wheat, the standard is about the same as last year, and will be about two-thirds the yield of the crop. No. 1 amber is reduced from last year, and the new standard will take in from two-thirds to three-fourths of the crop. No. 2 white and No. 2 amber are unchanged. The standards of superior and extra flour have been reduced a trifle. High extra is the same as last year, and a new grade, fancy, has been adopted, between superfine and extra, which necessarily reduces the grade of superfine.

Louisiana Cotton Crop.

Rather favorable accounts of the Cotton crops in Louisiana, are given in New Orleans papers. The *True Delta*, of the 20th, says:

"The total and entire destruction of the Cotton crop in and around the city is confirmed. The accounts from above are not so unfavorable, but they are gloomy enough. One plantation in Lafourche parish on which seed had been ordered acres in a promising condition on two weeks ago is not expected to yield fifty bales. In addition to this, the mules on many estates are dying of the chill and fever. The Cane is also very backward, and on some estates there will be only sufficient saved for seed for the next season. The Corn is very promising, and on some plantations great crops will be harvested."

The same paper also notes the fact that Cotton picking had commenced, and that four bags and eight bales of this season's production had been received.

New York Tea Market.

August 29.

Messrs. A. S. Woodworth & Co. report as follows: The market has been active for Japans, and uncolored Japans, and a still further advance has been established in these kinds. In Oolongs, sales of 1200 lf chests at $1 27@1 30 for fine; 90 do at 1 25; $1 35@1 40 for good to fine. Souchongs are in good request, in bond. Sales of several small parcels at 55@60c for broken lots, and 65@70c for small common Congou; duty paid are held at $1@1 10. Uncolored Japans have been in active demand. Sales at $1 40@1 45 for fair to good; $1 47@1 50 for fine. But few offering less than $1 45, and stock small. Colored Japans and Young Hysons are becoming scarce and command advanced rates. We quote common to good, 90@1 00; good to fine $1 05@1 10; fine, $1 20. In China greens we do not hear of any transactions. They are generally held at extreme rates.

Gloucester Fish Market.

AUGUST 26.—[For the week preceding.]

George's Codfish—But few in shipping order; holders firm at 8½. Mackerel—Bay continue to arrive mod-rately and price have advanced. A fair supply of bulls, have arrived the past week, which have been readily disposed of, leaving the market bare. We quote sales at $25, $17, $13 and $12 for Nos. 1, 2 mulls. Shore, $27@28 for No. 1, and $18 for No. 2. Oil $1,30 per gallon.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1864.

The following are the advanced rates for Iron and Nails:

FLAT BAR.

	₩ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¾ to ⅞ inch	9
1¼ to 1¾ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	9¼
1¼ to 1¾ by ½ inch	9½

HEAVY BAND IRON.

	₩ lb
2 to 6, by ⅛ to 5-16 inch	8¾
1¾ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1¾ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
½ to ⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

	₩ lb
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

⅜ to 6 inch	9¼
1⅛ and 2	9¾
1⅛ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
⅞ inch	11¼
¾ inch	12
⅝ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	⅛ and 9-16 inch	9
2¼ to 3 inch	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3½ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
3½ to 4 inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
⅜, ⅞ and ⅞ inch	9¾	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8¾	½ inch	9¾
⅝ and 1¼ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9¾
⅝ and 1¼ inch	9¼	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 16 to 17	11
18 to 24	11¼
25 and 26	11½
27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
Hoods	10
Plow Slabs	9¾
" Wings	9¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1¼ by ½ inch	9½
1¼ by 1 inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juntats	16

NAILS.

	₩ keg		₩ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12¼	20 Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	7, 8, 9, Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	6 inch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails,		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅝ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	2 inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 63	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 63
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

Chicago Lumber Market.

LUMBER.—Received, 2,015,000 feet. The market is generally active and very firm, with an upward tendency. Receipts have been more liberal, with a large number of cargoes in the harbor.

SHINGLES.—Received, 120,000. In good demand, with a small and inadequate supply. Market firm at previous quotations.

LATH.—Received yesterday, 160,000 pieces. In better demand and very firm at $1@1 25 ₩ 2,000 pieces.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Part cargo schr Ainwick, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 50,000 feet rafted lumber, 3 trips, at $20 50; balance of cargo 3 inch plank, at $17; cargo schr Telegraph, from Muskegon, 1 trip, sold by Fuller & Co., 100,000 lumber, boards and strips, at $25; cargo schr Wm. Smith, from Grand River, sold by O. Brewster, 60,000 feet lumber, 3 trips, at $20; cargo schr Rhondelle, from Manitowoc, sold by McDonald, 65,000 feet lumber, all strips, at $22; cargo schr G. F. Foster, from Muskegon, sold by Johnson, 60,000 feet lumber, ⅔ strips, at $22; lath, 65,000 pcs at $4 25.

The following are the yard prices:

Lumber—Fir, Clear, ₩ M	$50 00@55 00
Second Clear, ₩ M	45 00@52 00
Third Clear, ₩ M	40 00
Stock Boards	32 00@34 00
Box or Scrub Boards	25 00@26 00
Common Boards	20 00@24 00
Fencing	28 00@24 00
Culled Boards	16 00
1st Clear Flooring, rough	45 00@50 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	40 00@44 00
Common Flooring, rough	32 00@36 00
Siding, Clear, dressed	40 00@45 00
do Second Clear do	32 00@34 00
Common do	21 00@22 00
Sap Joists	28 00@28 00
Sawed Shingles, A, ₩ M	4 50@5 00
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	4 00@4 50
Shaved Shingles, Star	5 75@6 00
Cedar Shingles	5 00@5 75
Sawed Shingles, A	5 75@6 00
Sawed Shingle, No. 1	5 25@5 75
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pieces	4 50@5 00
Pickets, ₩ 1,000	14 00@18 00
Pickets	17 00@20 00

Toledo Grain Market.

At the close yesterday the demand for Flour was more active, and is continued throughout this forenoon, at advancing prices, and until the report from New York, at 1 p. m. There was no material change in Wheat or Corn. Oats advanced 1c.

The report from New York at 1 p. m. announced that Flour, Wheat and Corn closed heavy, nearly all the advance—10 to 20 on Flour, 1 to 2 on Wheat, and 1 to 2 on Corn—was lost. Mills will undoubtedly check operations for the remainder of the day.

FLOUR—Sales yesterday after our report: 100 bbls at $12 50 for xx red; 100 bbls at $12 for xx white; 250 bbls xx red, new wheat, at $10 50; 200 bbls xx do new red wheat, at $10 25; 100 bbls xx do do at $10 25. Sales to-day—100 bbls xx at $10 62½; 97 bbls xx at $10 50; 100 bbls xx do at $10 25; 207 bbls xx at $10 50; 64 bbls xxx "Dover Mills," at $10 75; 10 bbls "Grossman's Mills" at $10 75.

WHEAT—Market quiet. Sales yesterday evening of 7,000 bush No. 1 Red at $2 16; 2,000 bush do at $2 15. To-day—sales 500 bush White Kentucky at $2 24, 600 bush do at $2 22; 2,000 bush No. 1 Red at $2 15, 1,000 bush Amber Michigan at $2 20; 158 bush rejected at $1 85; 1,500 bushels prime Michigan at $2 25.

CORN—Sales last evening, 1,000 bush No. 2 White at $1 38; 700 bush No. 1 mixed at $1 37. To-day—3,000 bush, in store, at $1 37.

OATS—Received and sales 575 bush and 1,300 bush at 76c.

Jefferson City Cattle Market.

August 20.

Arrived during the past week, 718 beeves, 651 hogs, 1,415 veal and 47 cows. Amount of stock sold was 326 beeves, 345 hogs, 72 sheep, 415 veals, and 47 cows. Stock remaining on sale is 500 beeves, 446 hogs, 230 veals and 90 cows.

PRICES OF STOCK.

Western beef, first quality per pound net	22@—
Western beef, second quality per pound net	20@—
Western beef, third quality per lb net	18@—
Veal, first quality, per head	30 00@40 00
Veal, second quality per head	15 00@25 00
Texas beef, first quality, per head	39 00@60 00
Hogs per lb, gross	10@—
Sheep in lots, per head	4 00@ 6 00
Sheep in lots, per head	4 00@ 8 00

—*True Delta.*

New York Metal Market.

August 29.

METALS—There has been a moderate demand for Sheathing Copper at 72c; Yellow Sheathing Metal at 50c ₩ lb, 6 mos. Ingot Copper selling at 50@52c; and Copper Bottoms at 60c. Spelter in steady demand. Sales of Scotch No. 1 at 9½; American No. 1 at $7 50@7 75 ₩ ton, cash. Bar Iron is in moderate demand. Sales of common grade at $2½@2¾, and refined at $3@3½. Steel are in good demand at 40c ₩ lb, cash. Lead is quiet. We hear of no sales of Pig. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 12c, cash. Lead at 11½c, cash, and 10c when exchanged for new.

The following are the yard prices:

Lumber—Fir, Clear, ₩ M	$50 00@55 00
Second Clear, ₩ M	45 00@52 00
Third Clear, ₩ M	40 00
Stock Boards	32 00@34 00
Box or Scrub Boards	25 00@26 00
Common Boards	20 00@24 00
Fencing	28 00@24 00
Culled Boards	16 00
1st Clear Flooring, rough	45 00@50 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	40 00@44 00
Common Flooring, rough	32 00@36 00
Siding, Clear, dressed	40 00@45 00
do Second Clear do	32 00@34 00
Common do	21 00@22 00
Sap Joists	28 00@28 00
Sawed Shingles, A, ₩ M	4 50@5 00
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	4 00@4 50
Shaved Shingles, Star	5 75@6 00
Cedar Shingles	5 00@5 75
Sawed Shingles, A	5 75@6 00
Sawed Shingle, No. 1	5 25@5 75
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pieces	4 50@5 00
Pickets, ₩ 1,000	14 00@18 00
Pickets	17 00@20 00

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

August 29.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco to-day at Bodmann's Warehouse were 325 hhds, as follows: 68 hhds Missouri, 168 hhds Mason county Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 2 at $8 50, 3 at $9@10, 2 at $10 50, 1 at $11, 3 at $12@13, 1 at $14, 2 at $14 50@15, 3 at $15 50, 2 at $17, 1 at $18, and with two sales at $20@22, at $21@22, 1 at $22 50, 1 at $24, 1 at $25. 7 hhds. Virginia, viz: 1 at $25 50, 2 at $26 25, 1 at $27 50, 2 at $29 50, 1 at $30, 1 at $32 75. 82 hhds Leaf and Wrappers and Fillers, ranging from $6 50 to $20.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports Per Cl'v'd and Pittsburgh R. R:

F Van Corder, 46 bbls apples; L H Voight, 35 bbls do; Dalzell, Pat'k & Co, 5 bbls beef; Thos M Howe, 24 bdls copper; Graham & T, 20 bxs soap, 10 bxs candles; Patter, A & S, 12 bbls potatoes; J G Harvey & Co, 200 bxs cheese; Leet, Forsyth, Carr & Co, 50 bbls lard; J S Noble, 310 sks wheat; J McKenney & Co, 292 sks oats; Beckman & Long, 21 bgs seed.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R:

Wharton, C. & B., 1 car iron; W. Richery, 20 bushels potatoes, 1 bbl apples; Richery & Lobaugh, 5 bbls apples and potatoes; D. Harron, 24 do do; G. Thompson, 14 rolls lea; J. H. Bodles, 75 bushels oats; McNally, 40 do, do; Mr. Bright, 20 bushels potatoes; Mr. Forlife, 9 baskets apples; Mrs. McKeelvy, 6 do, do; H. Hanery, 5 bbls apples; J. Armstrong, 5 do, do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER MARMORA—Clarke & Co, 60 pkgs white lead, 1068 sacks wheat, 175 bbls do, 180 bbls flour, 20 tcs beef; Fowlers & Co, 320 tcs lard; J Lockhart, 10 bxs soap; W H Kirkpatrick, 5 bbls lard oil; Fahnestock's Son & Co, 8 do; Rea & Reel, 11 sks oil cake; W H Hogen, 201 do; S Lobaugh, 3 bbls liquor; Tiernan & Getty, 35 baskets wine; R Honger, 15 do; H McSwiggen, 3 bbls liquor; J Shafer, 8 pkgs wine; owner, 63 bales hemp; J A Caughey & Co, 10 bbls lard oil; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 234 pigs lead; owner, lot sundries.

DENNOUEL, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Marmora	Whitaker	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Emma Graham	Steel	Zanesville.
Wananita	Shuman	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was six feet water in the channel and falling slowly.

The new and handsome passenger packet Anna having received the finishing touch, is now at the landing receiving freight for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat was built under the superintendence of Capt. in J. H. Maratta, who has spared no expense in producing an A No. 1 boat. She has been visited by a number of boat builders, who pronounce her admirably adapted for the St. Louis trade. Captain Maratta has built a number of boats, but the Anna surpasses all previous efforts. Mr. William M. Maratta, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

Capt. James Mellen's new steamer "Onward" is attracting a great deal of attention. She is certainly a fine craft, and does credit to those engaged in getting her up. She was built under the superintendence of Capt. Mellen, who has built many of the best boats that float on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. We congratulate Capt. Mellen on taking charge of so fine a packet.

THE fine steamer "Gilde No. 3," Capt. W. B. Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat is one of the best of her class ever constructed, and offers the best facilities for shipping grain and shippers. We were pleased to see our old friend G. W. Baker in the office. Any business entrusted to him will be all right.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught towboat Skipper will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going into other business, having struck oil. She is nearly new, and well finished, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars address the River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accomodation of steamers. The necessary will be given as at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

THE fine steamer Lizzie Martin, Capt. Laughlin, will hereafter run as a tri-weekly packet between this port and Wheeling, in connection with the Minerva.

The towboat Hawkeye No. 2 was sold on Monday to Messrs. S. J. Kerr & W. Tilley for $3,000, cash. She will be used for towing purposes on the Allegheny